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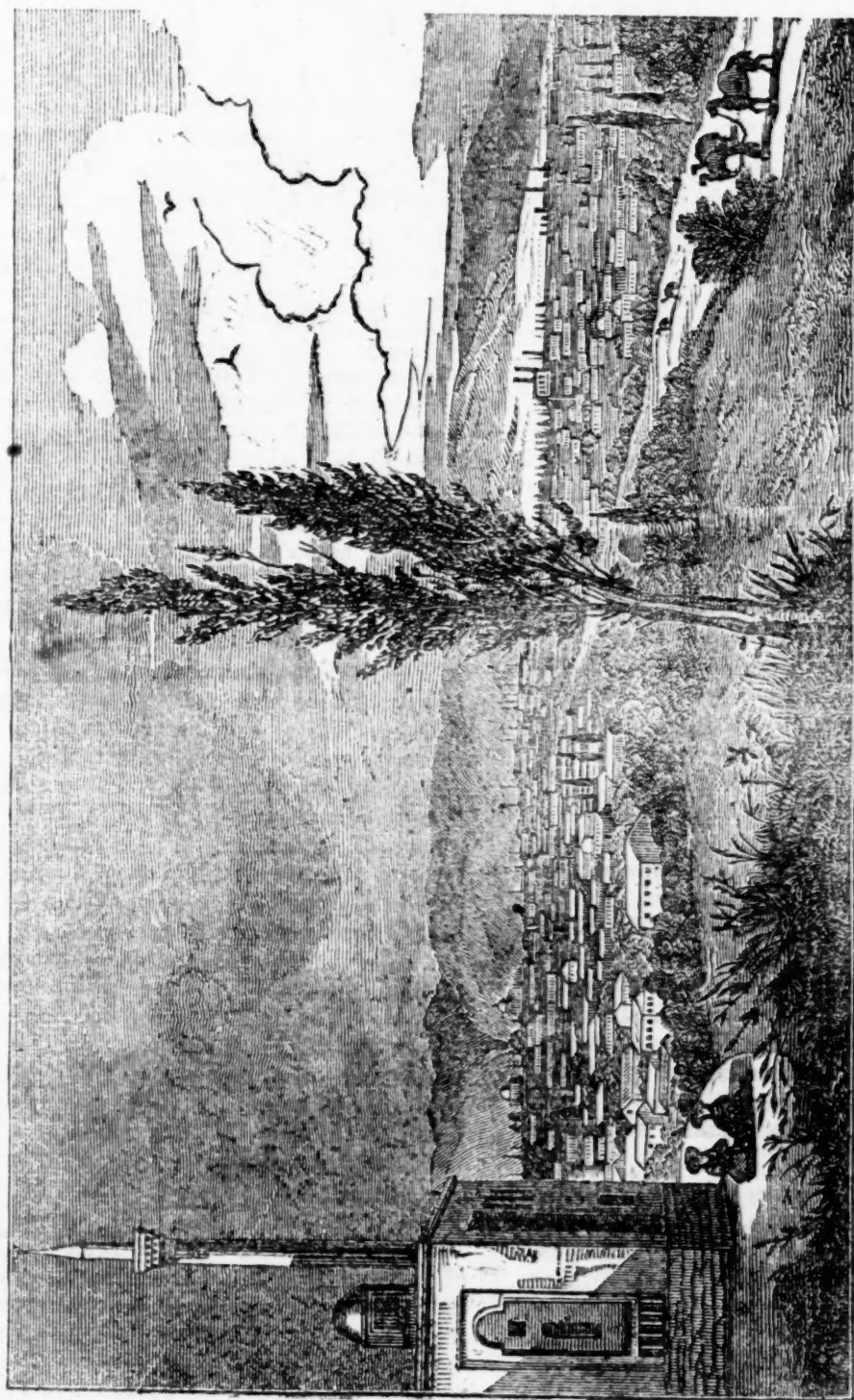
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No. 10.



THE CITY OF BROOSA.

Asia Minor abounds in the sites of cities of ancient date and important historical associations, while it presents other attractions, of various kinds, in the scenes

of events of more recent dates, and the living men and active influences, found there at the present day.

To a reader, contemplating the fine print before us,

it hardly needs to be remarked, that Broosa stands on an extensive plain, in view of a range of noble mountains.

The uniform line of the houses is sufficient to show, that they are built on an unvarying level; and if the view were extended to the right or the left, the broad and uniform surface would be seen spreading for miles on either side, planted with gardens and shaded with thick and countless groves of mulberry trees.

This large, populous and busy town, although now hardly second to any other in the Turkish dominions, and formerly the capital, for one hundred and thirty years before the capture of Constantinople, occupies a site undistinguished in ancient days. Its name is familiar to many of our readers, and must have a peculiar interest with those interested in the culture of silk, since it designates one of the most valuable varieties of the mulberry.

We have but to figure to ourselves the extensive and irregular terrace which occupies that important part of the interior of Asia Minor, where were situated the countries of Galatia, Cappadocia, Phrygia and Lycaonia, with the cities of Lystra, Derbe, Iconium and Antioch of Pisidia. The plain is bordered by mountains on three sides, being open only towards the east, having Olympus on the north, and Taurus on the South. Mr. Schreider speaks of noble forests of oak and birch on the north, and yellow pine on the sides of some of these mountains.

From its borders the land descends by gradual slopes towards the shores of three seas: the Black, the Ægean and the Mediterranean; and in those regions were situated the ancient Pontus, Bythia and Pamphylia on the north; on the West Lydia, Mysia and Troas; and on the south, Caria, Lycia, Cilicia and Paphlagonia. Within those districts are the sites of nearly twenty cities of antiquity whose names we find in the Scriptures.

The situation of Broosa is near one corner of the broad terrace above mentioned, and at the foot of the range of Olympus. Our countryman Mr. Goodell in describing the scene as he enjoyed it from one of those elevations, speaks of it as exceeded by nothing in the whole empire except the capital itself. Turning our eyes to the engraving, we may form some conception of its general features. The long ranges of

many of the buildings, indicate the wealth of the inhabitants; some of the numerous slender towers shooting above, serve the criers, who five times a day, call the Moslem to prayers in the name of Mahomed; and here and there a wide dome shows the position of a mosque. One of those towns, or minarets, may be seen near at hand, on the left of the print, with the narrow balustrade, in which the crier takes his stand, after having ascended by a winding stair case within; and the two indolent Turks on the terrace below, smoking their long pipes, are such figures as might be seen in many a splendid mansion in the city, quiescent almost all day long, except when roused by his voice giving the cry of Illa-illahee!

Broosa may be called the City of Silk Worms, and the surrounding country the Land of Mulberry Trees: for the inhabitants make vast quantities of silk, and the environs are beautifully shaded with mulberry groves. Great numbers of persons are employed, in the season, in gathering the leaves and transporting them to the city. The camels seen on the great road before us, on their way into Broosa, may be supposed to be laden with panniers of these leaves, as many animals of that kind are constantly employed in this description of labor.

The Broosa Mulberry was introduced into the United States a few years ago, by Charles Rhind, on his return from an official residence in Constantinople. A plantation was formed on the North River, from which trees were taken by many farmers for propagation. The losses suffered by wild speculations, however, caused the neglect of almost every rational plan for the establishment of the silk manufacture; and but a few single trees, and one large grove of the Broosa mulberry are now known to remain. The proprietor of the latter informed the N. York Farmers' Club, a few weeks since, that he had above 20,000 trees in fine condition, and finds them able to endure the climate of this vicinity. The opinion of some others is, that it is not the best species for our country: but more experiments are desirable.

"The provinces of Asia Minor," (says the *Missionary Herald*,) "for natural attractions, are to be numbered with the most favored portions of the earth. At present, notwithstanding the oppressive and even desolating influence of the government and of the dominant religion, they are estimated to contain upwards of 4,000,000 of people;

and anciently the population must have been much greater. Asia Minor, when traversed by the apostle Paul, is said to have contained no less than 500 rich and populous cities, connected together by public highways, substantially built and paved. There paganism and civilization, though opposed in nature, were associated perhaps in the highest degree possible. The doctrines and rites of polytheism were embellished and sustained by the highest efforts of wealth and genius. Art, learning, riches, power, policy, prejudice, the splendor of literature, and the force of genius, were all arrayed on the side of superstition; as if it were the intention of the all-wise God to demonstrate the baleful influence of mistakes concerning his nature upon mind in the highest stages of human cultivation.

"The church of Antioch, in Syria, sent into Asia Minor two missionaries: one a young man from the schools of Tarsus and Jerusalem, the other a native of Cyprus, and perhaps more advanced in years. Behold them landing in Pamphylia, with a single attendant, and he, alarmed by the hardships and dangers of the enterprise, forsaking them almost immediately.

"Behold this same young man entering the port of Ephesus in a Corinthian galley, accompanied by two mechanics. While descending, with his companions, from the Corinthian vessel, and mingling with the crowd, suppose that some sage of Ionia was standing by, and was told that these persons were come to render the temple of the great goddess Diana despised, whom all Asia and the world worshipped. With what scorn would he have regarded such chimerical enthusiasts! And yet, in the space of four years, through the blessing of God on the labors of these missionaries, and those of a young and eloquent preacher from Alexandria, the danger of this very result, by common consent of the inhabitants, had become most imminent. And thus it was everywhere in Asia Minor. Not more than a dozen preachers are named in the New Testament as connected with the missions in lesser Asia, and only three of these were apostles.

"Bithynia was reserved for the Apostle Peter; and we find the gospel firmly rooted there when Pliny, the celebrated Roman governor of Bithynia, came into the province not many years after the death of that apostle."

Fortunate Loss.—Many years ago a lady sent her servant, a young man of about twenty

years of age, and a native of that part of the country where his mistress resided, to the neighboring town, with a ring which required some alteration, to be delivered into the hands of the jeweller. The young man went the shortest way, across the fields; and coming to a little wooden bridge that crossed a small stream, he leaned against the rail and took the ring out of its case to look at it. While doing so it slipped out of his hand and fell into the water. In vain he searched for it, even until it grew dark. He thought it fell into the hollow of a stump of a tree under the water; but he could not find it. The time taken in the search was so long that he feared to return and tell his story, thinking it incredible, and that he should often be suspected of having gone into evil company and gamed it away or sold it. In this fear he determined never to return; he left wages and clothes, and fairly ran away. This seemingly great misfortune was the making of him. His intermediate history I know not: but this, that after many years absence, either in the East or West Indies, he returned with a very considerable fortune. He now wished to clear himself with his old mistress; ascertained that she was living; purchased a diamond ring of considerable value, which he determined to present in person, and clear his character by telling his tale, which the credit of his present condition might testify. He then took the coach to the town of—; and thence set out to walk the distance of a few miles. He found, I should tell you, on alighting, a gentleman who resided in the neighborhood, and who was bound for the adjacent village. They walked together, and in conversation, this former servant, now a gentleman, with graceful manners and agreeable address, communicated the circumstance that made him leave the country abruptly many years before. As he was telling this they came to the very wooden bridge. "There," said he, "it was just here that I dropped the ring, and there is the very bit of old tree into the hole of which it fell—just there." At the same time he put down the point of his umbrella into a hole of a knot in the tree, and drawing it up, to the astonishment of both, found the very ring on the ferrule of the umbrella. I need not tell the rest, but make this reflection—Why was it that he did not as easily find it immediately after it had fallen in? It was an incident like one of those told by Parnell, which though a seeming chance, was of purpose, and most important.—*Blackwood.*

Avalanche.—At East Burke, Vermont, night of 25th ult., a small house was overwhelmed by an avalanche of earth from a high and very steep bank in the rear. Mr. Charles Newell and his wife, both aged and decrepid people, were taken from the ruins as they lay in bed, evidently suffocated by the mud and water, with which they were found covered.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.**Consequences of his Career.**

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. II., PAGE 119.)

Extracts from a letter from Markranstadt, near Leipsic, March 12th, 1814, to the English Committee of Relief for Germans distressed by the late war.

The letter says that money had been given to sufferers not able to procure the necessary subsistence, nor to replace out of their own means the loss they have sustained in the demolition of their houses, in cattle, in household furniture and in working tools—hence the moderate proportions in which it has been dealt out barely enable the husbandman to purchase a cow, or the people on the river wherewith to re-establish their boats, and the mechanic just enough to fit himself out again in a manner commensurate with the extent of his business; for, while every one had more or less of a garden behind his house, he was enabled to keep a cow, and from the joint produce, which he carried daily to market, could procure a livelihood for himself and his family. This he is now totally deprived of, inasmuch as the houses have been burnt to the ground, and the cattle driven within the fortress for the maintenance of the garrison; nor were they even suffered to enjoy the benefit of some previous communication of the calamity about to befall them; but one morning about four o'clock, a party was ordered to sally out by torch-light, and while some set fire to their houses, others stole and carried away whatever these miserable people had been striving to save by throwing out of the windows, so that the major part of the inhabitants in the suburbs is now, from a comparative affluence, reduced to a state of the most abject poverty. It is a heart-rending scene, to see a mass of people once so decent in their appearance and so comfortable, sitting upon the ruins of their dwellings, eagerly searching for anything that might by chance have escaped the eagle eye of their enemy, and wringing their hands through disappointment and despair.

From the above detail you may be enabled to form some idea of the joy which this kind and liberal donation has diffused throughout this place, and the intelligence of which has reached me on a day when we were threatened with the calamity of inundation. God has not forsaken us, was the universal cry of all, with tears in their eyes.

Extract from the Report for the Association for Relief for the environs of Leipsic, dated May 9.

The annexed table presents to our generous benefactors on the Thames, the particulars of a loss, which, indeed, is infinitely small in comparison with the magnitude of the gain which the world derives from it; but severe and irreparable to those who have therewith

purchased advantages of which they themselves are deprived; and who, weeping over the grave of their departed prosperity, are prevented from partaking of the general joy of emancipated humanity. Even now, after an interval of seven months, the philanthropist wanders with horror over those fields of desolation, amidst the lamentations of families reduced to beggary. Our zeal, therefore, to procure for this unhappy country every possible relief, is redoubled, and with it also our gratification to all those distant friends who assist us to accomplish this object.—In this table are included only those villages and places comprehended in the vast field of battle,* and only such damages and losses as our country neighbors sustained during those tremendous days of October, and great pains have been taken by the superintendents of districts, to obtain correct statements as well by making inquiries on the spot, as by the appointment of various assistants, and a diligent comparison of all accounts, and to record with the pen of truth what needs no exaggeration—a labor not less interesting in a historical point of view, than necessary for the equitable distribution of the donations received, the peculiar difficulties of which have delayed the transmission of this survey longer than we wished. One principal head could not be introduced into the table, as there was no certain standard for making a calculation; we allude to the loss arising from the devastation of the fields and country, and the indirect injury sustained by the delay or the total prevention of the operations of tilling and sowing many lands, and which is the more considerable, as this battle was not, like most of those upon record, fought upon barren uncultivated heights, but extended over fertile plains and a country in high cultivation. To various circumstances combined with this, it was owing that the last engagement inflicted so fatal a wound on the prosperity of our neighbors; and that after so many marches and countermarches and encampments of famished troops, after so many requisitions and scenes of plunder so frequently repeated by a licentious soldiery, the sword of desolation cut off at once the remaining resources of the whole country.

The first breathing time occurred at a period when the country had to fulfil too important duties, and possessed too limited means, to direct its attention to particular districts: it was obliged to muster its last remains of strength for the general conflict. There were also duties of a secondary order to be performed: the wounded required attendance, and the dead, the rites of sepulchre—both in countless numbers. Individual exertions could here avail but little. The next neighbors had to struggle with their own

* The number of villages is 63. The total loss incurred by these villages is upwards of two millions and a half of dollars, at 4s. each.

necessities; all the stores were exhausted; the boundless mass of misery deferred many a feeble attempt, and disease, moreover, began to make dreadful ravages. Such were the difficulties with which our association, from its first institution, had to contend, not indeed in vain, but yet so that we have but a distant prospect of our recovery. We pay the tribute due to benevolence, and acknowledgments to merit. Joy at the final deliverance of our country, and benevolence, the virtue of the age, have opened to us their stores both far and near. The inhabitants of our city have not only raised spontaneous contributions, but their humanity has also become industrious and ingenious, and talents have vied with wealth. Artists of both sexes have sacrificed the productions of their skill, and by various exhibitions, have opened the hands of their friends to humanity in the way of pleasure. Neither have foreign countries disappointed our expectations. But above all, the donations of Britain, which have inscribed her illustrious name with indelible characters on the records of benevolence, have enabled us to make the wished for beginning of our distributions.—We have given away 26,272 bushels of seed corn, and about 10,000 rix dollars in money, in proportion to the most urgent necessities. We are about to commence a second distribution, for which fresh contributions continue to be received. But with the increase of our means, the claims upon us increase in a still greater degree, and our own wishes and plans are extended. The fate of the helpless children, who left their parents amid the storm and horrors of the battle, still demands our particular attention. We are also desirous of contributing to the rebuilding of the churches and schools in places which have been completely impoverished, and are unable, from their own resources, to undertake their re-edification. We wish to assist them to recover, as speedily as possible, the most valuable of their possessions, and to assemble them again in those sanctuaries, where, in the feeble recommencement of their temporal prosperity, they may enjoy the celestial consolation, and the blessings resulting from social worship. And yet the sight of the most pressing want claims all our aid and all our funds. Our hopes of the accomplishment of the plans to which we have alluded, flow from various near and distant sources, but our principal trust, we hesitate not to say, reposes upon England, upon a nation which alone stands unimpaired in strength and prosperity, and whose wealth is exceeded only by its magnanimity.

Letter from his Majesty the King of Prussia, to the London Committee.

With particular satisfaction I have observed that my dominions have obtained a donation of 19,200*l.*, which has been granted by the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed in Germany, and other parts of the Continent. The more important this aid has been at a

time when the war left no means wherewith to relieve the evils which it produced, the more I feel myself bound to present my thanks to the Committee: but am convinced that the Committee will find, in the peace which has been conquered, their highest reward for what they have done for the welfare of the common cause.

Letter from the Deputies from Hamburg, dated July 18, 1814.

The undersigned, Deputies from the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, to his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, and the Government of Great Britain, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity, conformable to the special instructions they have received from the Senate and citizens of Hamburg, to express the unfeigned sentiments of gratitude and veneration entertained by them for the great exertions and most extensive support afforded by the Committee and Subscribers for relieving the distress in Germany, and the liberal share granted to their unfortunate town, whose inhabitants were once no less conspicuous for the extent of their charitable dispositions than they now are for the just feelings of esteem which they now entertain towards all those good men in this country, that have saved from utter destruction so great a number of victims, by their timely assistance. As no place has suffered to the extent that Hamburg has done, so none has experienced more sympathy and interest in its favor, and which, it is trusted, they will deserve and experience the continuation thereof.

John Hobhouse, Esq. who has lately returned from Germany, has communicated the following details from his personal observation.

In advancing from Laun, a town on the river Eger, in the Austrian dominions, towards the Bohemian frontier, the effects of the long and tremendous struggle between the French and the Allies at the commencement of the late contest begin to be seen and felt.

Between Toplitz and Dresden, 500,000 men were encamped for three months, and it is at one post north of Toplitz that the most decisive signs of war are visible. Prussia, Kleim, Arbessan, Nollendorf, across the Russian Gerge to Peterswalda, not a village is standing. Fifteen or twenty hamlets through which the road passes to Dresden are fired and gutted. Amongst the ruins of a village, perhaps a single chimney is seen smoking, and around it are eight or nine families in a wretched situation. *In short, from Toplitz to Dresden, a distance of seventy English miles, once fertile and populous, not a single village remains.* An infectious disorder is univesally prevalent. The Postmaster generally warns travellers not to stop. I saw many dying, and one man actually died as I passed.

From the frontiers of Saxony to the capital, the eye is presented with one wide waste of plain, littered with straw, and dotted with numerous bodies of horses. The small towns and villages on every side of Dresden are level with the ground. The fields are totally uncultivated.

The town of Dresden has suffered little or no damage; but it is crowded beyond its resources by the multitudes that have taken refuge in it from the destruction of the villages. This is the cause of much misery. Towards Meisson, two posts, there are again tremendous evidences of war. This is also the case with the portion of country towards Freyburg, which was the scene of the battle fought previously to the great events of Leipsic. Only two flocks of sheep did I see, until approaching Leipsic, and not two herds of cattle. The plains round Leipsic had the appearance of straw yards, strewn with the carcasses of men and beasts. The suburbs of Leipsic have greatly suffered.

The field of battle comprehended more than sixty villages, all of which have been completely plundered, and many burnt. In this whole range, extending to the distance of ten miles round the city, there are scarcely to be found either animals of any description, or corn, or hay, or any implements of agriculture. The houses that still remain are uninhabitable.

SICILIAN FISHERIES.

The catching of the tunny-fish constitutes one of the principal Sicilian amusements during the summer months, and the curing and sending them to foreign markets makes one of the greatest branches of their commerce. These fishes do not make their appearance in the Sicilian seas till towards the latter end of May. At which time the *Tonnaros*, as they call them, are prepared for their reception. This is a kind of aquatic castle, formed at a great expense, of strong nets, fastened at the bottom of the sea by anchors and heavy weights. These tonnaros are erected in the passages amongst the rocks and islands that are most frequented by the tunny-fish. They take care to shut up with nets the entry into these passages, all but one little opening, which is called the outward gate of the tonnaro. This leads into the first apartment, or, as they call it, the hall. As soon as the fish have got into the hall, the fishermen, who stand centry in their boats during the season, shut the outer door—which is no more than letting down a small piece of net—which effectually prevents the tunny from returning by the way they came. They then open the inner door of the hall, which leads to the second apartment, which they call the ante-chamber, and by making a noise on the

surface of the water, they soon drive the tunny-fish into it. As soon as the whole have got into the ante-chamber, the inner door of the hall is again shut, and the outer door is opened for the reception of more company. Some tonnaros have a great number of apartments, with different names to them all—the saloon, the parlor, the dining-room, &c.; but the last apartment is always styled *la Camera della Morte*—the chamber of death. This is composed of stronger nets, and heavier anchors than the others. As soon as they have collected a sufficient number of tunny-fish, they are driven from all the other apartments, into the chamber of death, when the slaughter begins. The fishermen, and often the gentlemen, too, armed with a kind of spear or harpoon, attack the poor, defenceless animals, on all sides; which now giving themselves up to despair, dash about with great force and agility, throwing the water over all the boats, and tearing the nets to pieces. They often knock out their brains against the rocks or anchors, and sometimes even against the boats of their enemies. You see, there is nothing very generous or manly in this sport.

The taking of the *Pesce-Spada*, or sword-fish, is a much more noble diversion. No art is made use of to ensnare him, but, with a small harpoon, fixed to a long line, they attack him in the open seas, and will often strike him at a very considerable distance. It is exactly like the whale fishing in miniature. As these fish are commonly of great size and strength, they will sometimes run for hours after they are struck, and afford excellent sport. I have seen them with a sword four or five feet long, which gives them a formidable appearance in the water, particularly after they are wounded. The flesh of these animals is excellent. It is more like beef than fish, and the common way of dressing it, is in steaks. The fishing of the *Pesce-Spada* is most considerable in the sea of Palermo, where they have likewise great quantities of eels, particularly the *Morena*, so much esteemed amongst the Romans, which I think is indeed the finest fish I ever ate. But it is not only the large fish that they strike with harpoons—they have the same method of taking mullet, dories, a kind of mackarel, and many other species; but this is always performed in the night. As soon as it is dark, two men get into a small boat; one of them holds a lighted torch over the surface of the water; the other stands with his harpoon ready poised in his hand. The light of the torch

soon brings the fish to the surface, when the harpooner immediately strikes them. A large fleet of boats employed in this kind of fishing make a beautiful appearance on the water, in a fine summer night.

The coral fishery is chiefly practiced at Trapani. They have invented a machine there, which answers the purpose much beyond their expectations. This is only a great cross of wood, to the centre of which is fixed a heavy, hard stone, capable of carrying it to the bottom. Pieces of small net are tied to each limb of the cross, which are poised horizontally by a rope, and let down into the water. As soon as they feel it touch the bottom, the rope is made fast to the boat; they then row about all over the coral beds—the consequence of which is, the stone breaks off the coral from the rocks, and it is immediately entangled in the nets. Since this invention, the coral fishery has turned out to considerable account.

The people of Trapani are esteemed the most ingenious on the island. They are the authors of many useful and ornamental inventions. An artist there has discovered a method of making cameos, which are a perfect imitation of the ancient ones engraved on the onyx. They are done on a kind of hard shell, from pastes of the best antiques; and so admirably executed, that it is often difficult to distinguish the ancient from the modern. These, set in gold, are generally worn as bracelets, and are at present in high estimation among the ladies of quality. I have seen cameos that have cost two hundred guineas.—*Migliore*.

MASTODON COTTON.—The bolls of this Cotton are said to be much larger, and the staple much finer than that of the ordinary Cotton. We see thirty bales of Mastodon Cotton, raised in Lowndes County, Mississippi, were sold at Columbia, in that State, at sixteen cents per pound.

R. Abby, of Yazoo City, (Miss.) to the President of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Association of the State of Louisiana, says:—the product of the Mastodon, on either the river bottoms or uplands, is greater than that of the common Mexican Cotton of the country, and that in many respects, it is a much more certain crop. The picking of the Mastodon is somewhat better than our common Cotton, the balls being about double the size. It hangs in the ball slightly tighter than our other cotton, which prevents it from falling out in the field, but still not so tight as to make but, perhaps, a barely perceptible difference in the picking. It gins a

little harder than the common Cotton.—Upon the whole, the Mastodon is the easiest to raise and prepare for market, pound for pound.

I give it the same distance and the same cultivation. The gin for the Mastodon, should have wider grates than common, in consequence of its great length of staple; or if the common gin be used, it should run slow, or it will cut the fibres. The Mastodon cannot, I think, be ginned on the roller gin, as some purchasers and cotton brokers have suggested, in consequence of its strong adherence to the seed.

The general length of the staple is about two inches, and it is regarded in New Orleans as being of remarkable strength and firmness. My own present crop is the first and only crop of Mastodon ever raised in the United States; a part of this was sold a few weeks since in the New Orleans market, by Messrs. Bucknor & Stanton, at sixteen cents round.—Other little parcels have sold at various prices, ranging as low as 12½ cents. These cottons, so far as I know, were all handled in the common rough manner. My own was both picked and ginned very roughly.—*Tallahassee Sentinel*.

The average export of bread from the U. S. to all foreign countries, for the last 14 years, amounts only to 5,505,162 bushels; or, if we deduct the average imports, to about 5,000,000 bushels. Nor do our exports keep pace with our population. In 1831 we exported 9,441,100 bushels, with a population of 13,000,000: being 23 quarts per head upon our population. In 1844, with a population of 19,600,000, we sent abroad 7,751,000 bushels, being only 13 quarts per head. A falling off in our surplus of nearly fifty per cent! But '31 was an unusually large crop; let us take an average of three years; say 1831-2-3. In these years, we have an average export of 6,120,000 bushels; in the years 1841-2-3, an average of 6,220,000 bushels, being an increase of 11 per cent; while our population is increased about 33 per cent.

Fatal Flowers.—Recently in London, a young lady went to bed in good health, and was found the next morning dead! The physicians who were called in, declared that the sole cause of this catastrophe was the poisoning of the air by the exhalations of a quantity of lilies found in two large vases on a low table in the room.—*N. Y. Express*.

American Bible Society.—The managers of this institution on Thursday elected Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President, by a unanimous vote.

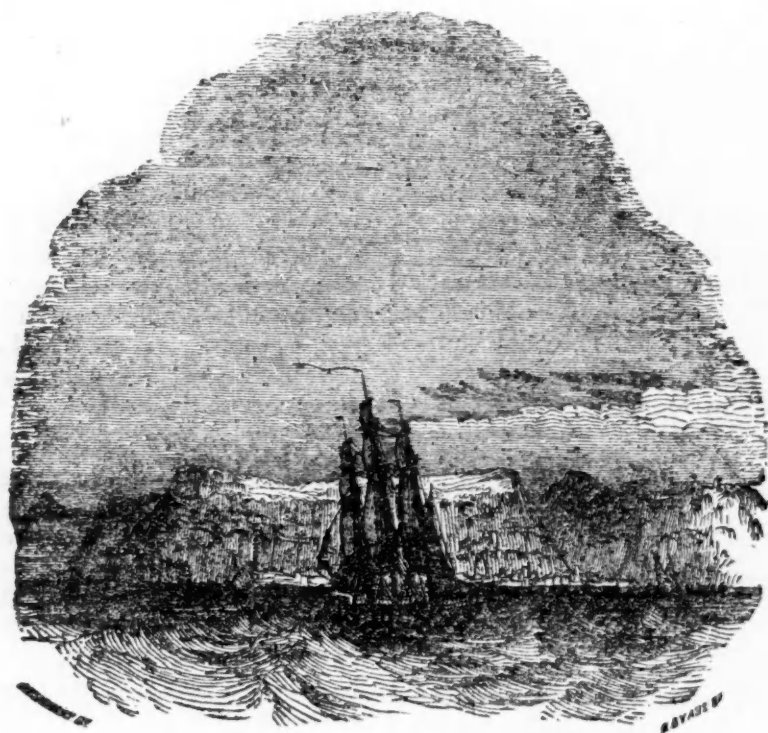


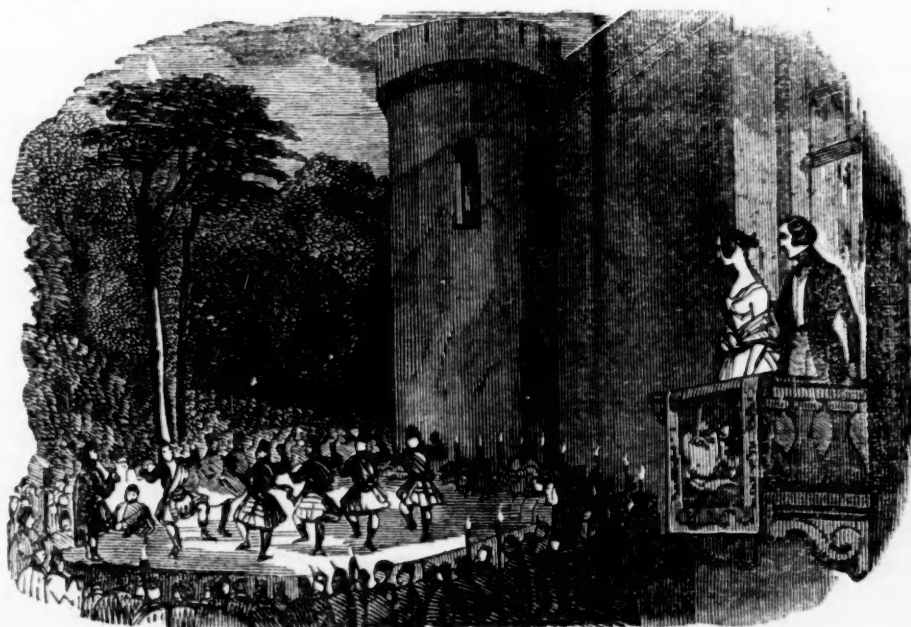
TABLE MOUNTAIN.

There are several particularly prominent and striking points of land in the world, and this is one of them. If the Cape of Good Hope had even been a low, flat, marshy, or barren piece of ground, its position would have given it a great degree of interest. The extreme southern termination of Africa, or rather of the vast eastern continent, must of necessity be an important piece of earth. North of it no ship can sail: south of it ships pass, and navies may always find a free passage, an almost boundless range, without the fear of any abstruption. Its precise latitude and longitude must be regarded by the navigator who would carry the treasures of Europe or America, to Asia, by this route, or bring back the products of India or China, in exchange. The very mention of its name carries the mind back to Bartholomew Diaz, the Portuguese discoverer of the fifteenth century; and to the change in the old course of trade across Palestine, commenced in the reign of Solomon, and rich enough to create and to sustain, in the midst of the deserts, magnificent cities like Tadmor and Persepolis.

We have before given a view of the same distinguished promontory from the sea. (See Vol. 1. page 489,) but as we had more to say than we then found room for, we now

insert a sketch, from a somewhat different point of view, to introduce the following extracts, descriptive of the Cape of Good Hope and its environs, from Reynolds' "Voyage of the U. S. Frigate Potomac" in 1831-4.

Cape Town is beautifully situated on a plain, and is overshadowed by a stupendous rock or mountain. The streets are spacious, and intercept each other at right angles, with great exactness. The houses are mostly of stone, and white-washed without, which gives them a neat and cleanly appearance.—There are few built over two stories, on account of the winds, which blow sometimes excessively strong. The residence of the governor and the public buildings are suitable to the purposes for which they are used, but possess nothing which deserves particular description. The public square presents a neat appearance, and is kept in fine order, and there are some pleasant promenades in the environs, tastefully overshadowed with spreading branches of oak. The progress of literature is very promising. The public library is an honor to the colony, being unrivalled in any colonial annals. The librarian is editor of "The Literary Gazette." A museum has been established, two infant schools, flourishing academies and the South African College, founded in 1829. The climate is healthy: the mean temperature 67.1-3° Fahrenheit, and the temperature of the coldest month 57°, and of the hottest 79°. As in most warm climates of a temperate zone, the wind commonly blows cold in summer.



A SCOTCH HIGHLAND DANCE.

When Queen Victoria, with her consort, Prince Albert, made their visit to Scotland, they were entertained by a Highland lord with the exhibition of a national dance, in the style and costume of old times. Our print gives a view of the castle, and the yard in which the performance took place, with the royal pair looking on from a balcony near one of the ancient towers. The display was spoken of as very different from any which has been made all along the route pursued through England, where the Queen had been invited to inspect fine buildings, railways, machines, benevolent, literary and scientific institutions, &c. &c., and listened to addresses, containing allusions to various objects of public importance.

On reaching the Highlands of Scotland, however, that country so justly celebrated for its natural scenery, (*see page 129, in our last number,*) she found herself among the remains of a people speaking one of the dialects of the language which prevailed throughout Great Britain in the time of Julius Cæsar, and retaining superstitions, and other remnants of many centuries. To this remarkable phenomenon we have already alluded, and to its cause. It is one which strikes every intelligent traveller with interest, because it presents historical relations of great rarity, and of considerable importance. That it has much to gratify, in other respects, we do not affirm; and are disposed to leave each reader to come to his own conclusion on

that point. The changes which have been going forward for three centuries in England, in opinions, in practices, in the whole state of society, like the waves of the ocean, in frequent and regular succession, have crossed, without obstruction, the boundaries of the old sister kingdom, but have broken and stopped at the mountainous regions which lie beyond, being hardly able to sprinkle with their spray the rude and barren abode of the ancient race.

Among the most conspicuous and striking peculiarities of many different people, are their dances; and they have often been described with great minuteness, while writers have generally neglected to make known and even to investigate the religious and other ideas with which they are often connected. In many instances they have been found to be intimately interwoven with systems of superstition and observances, wild and strange, or extravagant and preposterous, which they tend to keep alive and to perpetuate.

Mrs. Pleasants, the venerable mother of the lamented John Hampden Pleasants, acknowledges, through the Richmond Republican, the receipt of a letter, containing a sum of money, from an intimate friend of her lamented son. The Trustees of the family left by Mr. Pleasants have received contributions from citizens of Mobile, Ala., amounting to \$252 50. They have invested the funds already raised, in Virginia State Stock, the interest of which goes to the support of the aged mother of Mr. P. and to educate his orphan children.—*N. Y. Express.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

From Mr. Ward's Journal of Curwen.

THE FAIRFAXES OF VIRGINIA.

In this estimable and noble family, the immortal Washington passed four years of his youth. And as it was the period when character usually receives its stamp, there is no doubt that the formation of his was essentially influenced by the association.

The Hon. Col. William Fairfax, a son of Henry Fairfax of Towlton Hall, Yorkshire, and a grandson of Thomas, the fourth Lord Fairfax, lost his father when very young, and was educated under the auspices of his Uncle, Lord Lonsdale, (ever styled *the good*;) at Lowther School, in Westmoreland. Here he acquired a good knowledge of the classics as well as modern languages. At twenty-one he entered the army and served in Spain during Queen Anne's war under his Uncle, and afterwards in the expedition against the Isle of Providence, then in possession of pirates. Upon its reduction he was appointed its Governor, but the climate disagreeing with him he resigned his commission and removed to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1724, where he resided for eight years as collector of the customs, and a magistrate, esteemed and respected by all. His wife died during this period, and he was united in a second marriage to Debora, daughter of Francis Clarke, Esq., of Salem, a gentleman of the first respectability. Three children were the offspring of this connection, viz. Bryant, William, and Hannah. He sailed from Salem with his family for the South on the 17th of June, 1734, and settled first in Westmoreland County, Virginia, near the Washington family, and afterwards in Fairfax County, where he erected a beautiful villa on the Potomac adjoining Mount Vernon, which he called Belvoir. He long sustained the offices of Lord Lieutenant and keeper of the rolls of the county, collector for South Potomac, and President of the Council of Virginia. He was highly accomplished and eminently distinguished for public and private virtue and religious principle. He died Sept. 3, 1757, aged 66. Washington, on leaving his command on the 23d of April, 1755, thus addressed Col. Fairfax:—'I cannot think of leaving the County without embracing the last opportunity of bidding you *farewell*!'

His eldest son, *George W. Fairfax*, succeeded to his father's estate and employments. In early life he was for a while co-surveyor with Washington to his kinsman, Lord Fairfax. In 1753 he was a candidate for the house of burgesses; and Washington, then just 21, deeply interested in his success, was engaged in a personal altercation in his behalf, with Mr. Payne, a friend of the rival candidate; and it may be well to remark in passing, that finding himself the aggressor, he made an apology, and that forever secured the friendship of Mr. Payne. This is the only altercation it is believed which Washington

was engaged in during his long life. Mr. Fairfax took an unfavourable view of the revolutionary movement, and long before the appeal to arms went to England. So critical was his arrival there, that he passed in the river Thames the ill-omened *tea* which eventually caused the rupture between the mother country and her colonies. It is probable he is the friend referred to by Weems in the following paragraph of his book, (p. 67.) 'Lord Fairfax happened to be at Mount Vernon when Washington received advice from a friend in London, that the Tea Ships were going to America, and said to him, "Well, my Lord, and so the ships with the *gunpowder tea*, are, it seems, on their way!"'

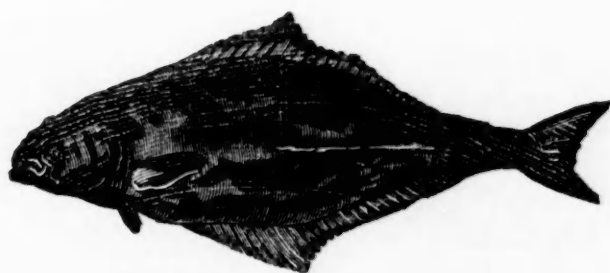
'Why, Colonel,' replied his lordship, 'do you call it *gunpowder tea*?' To which he responded, 'Because I fear it will prove inflammable, and produce an explosion that will shake both hemispheres.'

Part of Mr. Fairfax's estates were confiscated on account of his principles, and the heavy reverse of fortune obliged him to abandon his seat in Yorkshire, lay aside his carriage, and remove to Bath. Here he so lived as to save large sums, which he sent for the use of American prisoners. He died 3d of April, 1787, in his 63d year, lamented for his many virtues and accomplishments.

The Situation of the Lowell Factory Girls.

The labor of the mills is considered much more honorable than the labor of domestic life. Compared with domestic labor the mills are not desirable;—in a family, the girls can earn four dollars a month, while in the mills a girl will earn more money, exclusive of her board, than can the ablest man on a farm. The girls seek the mill as a place where they can earn money, with which they can gratify the almost universal desire for dress. Many of the girls, too, come to the mills to accumulate money, with which to provide for the day upon which they shall enter on a new era in their lives.

From Santa Fe.—Another company of Mexican and American traders arrived at St. Louis on the 25th ult. from Santa Fe. They were robbed of their horses and mules on the plains by the Pawnee Indians. The Eutaw Indians had killed five Mexicans and wounded one on the Santa Fe road. Another company were some days travel behind this company, having also experienced some obstruction from the Indians. All was quiet at Santa Fe. They had just heard of the revolution in Mexico, and the troops at Santa Fe were ordered below immediately. The gold mines of New Mexico had been worked with unusual success during the year, increasing the demand for goods. It is estimated that one million of dollars will probably be invested in that trade this year. This company brought with them 450 lbs. of gold, in dust, and expect to return with a heavy stock of goods this spring.—*N. Y. Express.*



THE FLOUNDER.

This deformed fish may well be introduced here, as a good foil for the graceful and elegant Striped bass, whose figure we presented in our 8th number, (page 126.) Probably no person ever observed a fish of this family for the first time, without a feeling of astonishment mingled with disgust; and for the fact mentioned by Cuvier: that they "present a character, which, with respect to vertebrated animals, is perfectly unique—the total want of symmetry in the head."

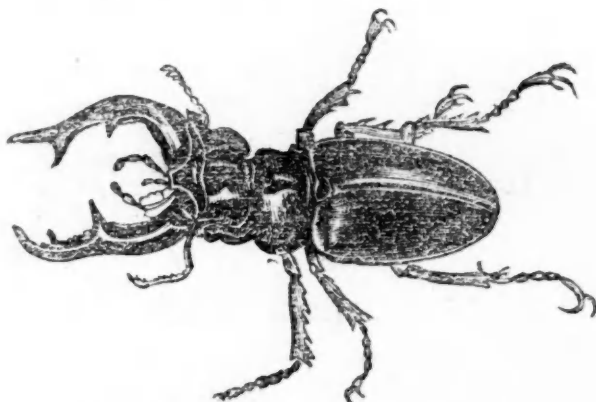
The appearance of this fish is such, as to give one the idea that it has been crushed by some great weight, and thrown into a state of distortion. So that, if the first feeling is disgust at its unnatural and disagreeable form and aspect, the second is wonder at seeing it alive. The general form is not unlike that of a common fish, except that it is roundish and very thin: but, instead of having both sides alike, and swimming with its back upwards, it is dark-colored on one side and almost white on the other, has its eyes both placed on the same side of the head, the mouth distorted, so as nearly to correspond with them, and lies and moves in the water on one side. Yet its fins are placed nearly like those of other fishes of the Third Order, called *Malacopterigii Subrachiatii*, or soft-finned fishes: viz., the ventral placed under the side or breast fins. The back fin and the anal fin are, however, very extensive. In considering the relative position of the fins of the flounder, however, we must place him in an upright position, otherwise the word "under" will not apply to the ventral fins.

The flounder is a valuable salt-water fish, though seldom more than eight or nine inches in length, and very thin. It is delicate and wholesome, though not highly flavored. It appears on our sea coasts early in the Spring, and is taken with great ease, even along the wharves of many of our seaports. Its abundance renders it an important article of

food in New York, for several weeks in March and later. Crowds of men and boys, with wagons and barrowes, then assemble at Fulton market and other places, at an early hour, to procure their daily supplies from the fishermen, for the city and many neighboring towns.

But we have introduced this, partly as a specimen of a whole family, the flat-fish or *Plani*—the second family of the Order above mentioned. They all have a striking resemblance, except in size. Several highly esteemed English and European fishes belong to this family: the dory, the sole, the turbot and the plaice. In this country our largest and best is the halibut, which sometimes weighs 300 pounds and even more. It is very remarkable, that this fish was considered of no value in our country until within a few years, no part of it being eaten except the fins. Now it forms an important article of food, and the fins are the only part rejected. This is a new evidence of public ignorance: for the fins are highly gelatinous and very delicate, nutritious and fit for cooking in several ways.

FASCINATION OF SERPENTS. — From persevering inquiries I have become convinced, that the power of fascination which has been attributed to serpents, vipers as well as adders, is not a false or vulgar fiction. It has frequently occurred to persons travelling through forests, to witness the poor little birds, while uttering a plaintive cry, descend from branch to branch, attracted, as it were, by some occult power, and yield themselves up within the jaws of a serpent lying hidden among the boughs of the tree, obedient victims to the glance of their executioner. The thread of this charm is broken by whisking a switch through the air; no doubt, from that fact, that the whistling of the air frightens the serpent, and thus paralyzes its magnetic effluvium. What is the mechanism of this incredible fascination, which so perfectly recalls to one's mind the fable of the Sirens? —*Selected.*



THE STAG-BEETLE OR LUCANUS CERVUS.

This insect, so nearly resembling our American horn-bug, though still more formidable in appearance, like it, is perfectly harmless when unmolested, and then is only able to inflict a slight wound by seizing the finger with its strong and sharp pincers.

The following description of it and its habits, we borrow from a late popular work on entomology.

One of the largest of the indigenous insects of England, is the stag-beetle, *Lucanus cervus*. It is chiefly found in narrow, shady lanes, generally on an oak or elm tree. The perfect insect attacks the roots and leaves of those trees. It lies concealed in their stumps during the day, and feeds only during the evening. Linnæus, however, states, that its food is the juice which exudes from decayed oaks. Their young burrow in the bark and hollows of trees, and there undergo the usual metamorphoses.

Its larva, which perfectly resembles that of the other true beetles, is also found in the hollow of oak trees, residing in the fine vegetable mould usually seen in such cavities, and feeding on the softer part of the decayed wood. It is of a very considerable size, of a pale yellowish or whitish brown color, and when stretched out at full length measures nearly four inches. When arrived at its full size, which, according to some, is hardly sooner than the fifth or sixth year, it forms, by frequently turning itself, and moistening it with its glutinous saliva, a smooth oval hollow in the earth, it lies, whence, after remaining perfectly still for the space of nearly a month, divests itself of its skin, and commences pupa or chrysalis.

It is now much shorter than before, of a rather deeper color, and exhibits, in a striking manner, the rudiments of the large extended jaws and broad head, so conspicuous in the perfect insect: the legs are also proportionally larger and longer than in the larva state. The ball of earth in which this chrysalis is contained is considerably larger than a hen's egg, and of a rougher exterior and surface,

and perfectly smooth and polished within.—The chrysalis lies three months before it gives birth to the complete insect, which usually emerges in the months of July and August.

Bingley has a marvellous story of their supposed rapacity, which, if not gravely stated by the reverend editor of the Animal Biography, as related to himself by one of his own intimate and intelligent friends, might have been supposed by the general reader to have been borrowed from the Travels of the veracious Munchausen.

"An intimate and intelligent friend of the editor informed him that he had often found several heads of these insects together, all perfectly entire and alive, while the trunks and abdomens were nowhere to be found; sometimes only the abdomens were gone, and the heads and trunks were left together.—How this circumstance took place he never could discover with any certainty. He supposes, however, that it must have been in consequence of the severe battles that sometimes take place among the fiercest of the insect tribes; but, their mouths not seeming formed for animal food, he is at a loss to guess what becomes of their abdomen. They do not fly till most of the birds have retired to rest, and indeed, if we were to suppose that any of them devoured them, it would be difficult to say why the heads or trunks should be rejected."

OHIO.—This State was settled in 1786, by emigrants principally from New England; admitted into the Union in 1801; voters, one year resident in the State preceding the election, having paid or been charged with State or county tax; capital, Columbus. Area, 39,000 square miles. Population in 1840—1,519,467.

INDIANA.—This State was settled in 1730, by French; admitted into the Union in 1816; voter, one year resident in the State preceding the election, entitled to vote in county of residence; capital, Indianapolis. Area, 36,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 685,866.

POPE GREGORY XVI.

Continued from page 140, Vol. II.

John XXII. seized the tiara, seated himself on the pontifical throne, and said ; " I am pope." To confirm his usurpation, he launched anathemas against the Emperor of Germany and the King of France, persecuted sects, burned heretics, excited nations to rebellion, armed princes, inundated kingdoms with his monks, preached new crusades, stole benefices, and shut up in his treasury twenty-five millions of florins, wrung from all quarters of the Christian world.

Clement VI. purchased from the celebrated Joanna of Naples, the county of Avignon for three hundred thousand florins, which he never paid ; and declared her innocent of the murder of her husband Andrew, whom she had assassinated.

Under Urban VI. began the greatest schism that ever desolated the West ; two popes were raised to the pontifical chair. Urban VI., at Rome, and Clement VII., the Antipope, at Avignon, with their successors, for fifty years excited bloody wars, and excommunicated one another : on the side of Urban were ranged Italy, Naples, Hungary, and Spain : France supported Clement VII. ; and robbery and cruelty were everywhere committed, by the orders of Clement, or the fanaticism of Urban.

The wretched and culpable Joanna sent the pope forty thousand ducats, to sustain her party ; and to express his gratitude, he had her strangled at the foot of the altar, the pontiff having induced Charles de Duras, the son of Joanna, and heir to her states, to commit this execrable crime. That prince having refused to share the spoils with the pope, the fury of Urban was directed against his cardinals, whom he suspected of favoring the party of Charles de Duras ; and, having had them put into loathsome wells, their eyes put out, their finger and toe nails torn off, their teeth broken, and their flesh torn with red hot iron claws, he then had their mutilated bodies while yet warm, put into bags, and thrown into the sea.

Clement VII. occupied the chair of Avignon, raised enormous taxes from the churches of France, to enrich the cardinals and satisfy the luxury of his court.

The two popes laid Europe waste by their own armies, and those of their partizans : furious passions extinguished the feelings of humanity ; and treason, poisoning, and massacre everywhere prevailed. The cardinals assembled a council at Pisa, and pronounced the sentence of deposition against both the popes.

Alexander V. undertook to confirm the union of the church, to reform the morals of the clergy, to give offices to virtuous men, and died of poison, administered by order of Cardinal Balthazar Bossa. That assassin had the conclave assembled ; and, getting a pontifical mantle, threw it over his shoulders, and cried : " I am Pope." The cardinals, in ter-

ror, confirmed the election of John XXIII. ; but the deposed popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., revived their pretensions to the See of Rome. A horrible war, excited by anathemas, covered Prussia and Italy with blood. The empire had three emperors, as the church had three popes ; or rather neither Rome nor the empire had any head. A general council assembled, and proceeded to depose Pope John XXIII. The bishops and cardinals accused him of murder, poisoning, &c.

Martin V. had John Huss and Jerome of Prague burnt alive ; those chiefs of a new sect who preached against the disorders of priests and the ambition of pontiffs, and brought men back to the sentiments of humanity. He then organized a crusade to subdue Bohemia.

The legates of the pope and emperor took command of their armies in person, to compel the Hussites to receive the communion in both kinds, bread and wine. Wonderful madness ! For so puerile an object, Germany was given up to the horrors of civil war. But the cause of the people triumphed ; the emperor's troops were beaten in many engagements, and the army of the legates was cut in pieces.

Felix V. was appointed Pope, and Eugene IV. became anti-pope ; the councils of Florence and Basle excommunicated each other ; and depositions, violence and cruelty succeeded. Vitteleschi, archbishop of Florence, was assassinated by the order of Eugene ; kingdoms were divided, by taking sides for one or the other, and reviving the schism, which lasted till Eugene's death.

Under the pontificate of Nicholas V., occurred the memorable capture of Constantinople by the Turks. The pontiff, having been solicited by the Grecian ambassadors to afford them some assistance in troops and money, roughly refused ; and the loss of that powerful city must be attributed to the perfidy of the Roman court, which sacrificed the rampart of Christianity, and basely betrayed a nation which it ought to have protected.

Sixtus VI. devoted all his care and solicitude to increase his own riches. He increased the taxes, invented new offices and sold them at auction.

Innocent VIII. succeeded Sixtus ; and his election cost him, in castles, benefices, and golden ducats, more than all the treasures of the Holy See.

The Grand Master of Rhodes delivered to Pope Innocent the young prince Zizime, to shelter him from the persecutions of his brother Bajazet. The Sultan of Egypt sent ambassadors to offer the pope four hundred thousand ducats, and the city of Jerusalem, in exchange for that prince, whom he wished to place at the head of his troops, to march to the conquest of Constantinople ; and engaged to give up that city to the Christians : but the Sultan Bajazet paid a larger ransom ; and the pontiff retained Zizime a prisoner in his estates.

We now enter upon the reign of a pope, who, in the opinion of all historians, is the most abominable of all the men who ever spread terror throughout the world. Depravity before unknown, insatiable cupidity, unbridled ambition, and cruelty beyond that of a barbarian, such were the qualities of Roderick Borgia, who was made pope under the name of Alexander VI.

Under the pontificate of Innocent, assassins and banditti had increased to such a degree, that the cardinals, before entering the conclave, were obliged to garrison their palaces with soldiers, and to range cannon upon the avenues. Rome had become a public market, where all sacred offices were for sale. Roderick Borgia publicly bought the votes of twenty-two cardinals, and was proclaimed pope. Armed with sacerdotal power, his execrable vices displayed themselves without disguise.

The immoderate ambition of the pope went beyond all bounds; all laws, human and divine, were trampled under his feet. He formed alliances and broke them; preached crusades, laid taxes on Christian kingdoms, inundated Europe with his legions of monks, seized upon the riches which they brought him, and called Bajazet into Italy to oppose the King of France. At a later period his policy led him to court the aid of Charles VIII.; and, under the protection of the French, he undertook the ruin of the little sovereigns of Romagna—had some poignarded, and some poisoned, filling the minds of all with fear, and preparing the absolute domination of Italy for Cæsar Borgia.

Finally, Alexander VI., having invited to a supper in the vineyard of Cardinal de Corneto, two cardinals whose estates he designed to obtain by "inheritance," took the poison which he had intended for them.

Luther, a monk of the order of the Augustinians, abandoned his retirement, stood up in opposition to Leo X. and to the commerce of indulgencies, drew after him nations and kings with his new doctrine and power of his genius, and wrested one half of Europe from the tyranny of the popes.

Clement VII., by his acts of perfidy, excited the anger of the Emperor Charles V., and Rome was given up to pillage for two entire months.

The army of the Catholic king committed more atrocities than the pagan tyrants ever invented against the Christians in three hundred years. The wretched Romans were hung by their feet, burned, and cut with lances, to compel them to buy ransoms; and, in short, they endured the most frightful punishments to expiate the crimes of their pontiffs. Catholics and Protestants covered Germany with conflagrations, murders and ruins.

Paul III., when he became pope, poisoned his mother, in order to secure his succession. After this he became infuriated against the unfortunate Lutherans. His nephews became the executioners of his cruelty, and were not afraid to boast in public of having caused

rivers of blood to flow deep enough to swim horses.

Under this reign Ignatius Loyola founded the order of Jesuits.

Calvin, a man of sublime spirit, raised his powerful voice, and continued the progress of religious reformation.

(To be continued.)

The seceders of a body of German Catholics at Cincinnati, preparatory to the organization of a Church in communion with the new German organization, is said to have so excited the zeal of the order of the Jesuits in the great valley of the Mississippi, that some persons look for extraordinary missionary enterprises in that portion of our country.—*N. Y. Express.*

Nutritive matter in grain, &c. Wheat 74 per ct; rye 70, barley 65, oats 58, beans 68, French do. 84, peas 75.

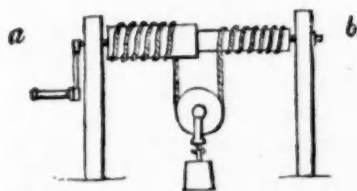
Nitrate of Soda of excellent quality, is found on the coast of Africa, in beds 15 inches in thickness, on the surface of the ground.

American Institute.—The lower apartments comprising the Model room, which now contains several hundred various articles, and contrived for useful purposes, arranged so that each of them can be perfectly examined, first meets the view. Next to this is the hall for public meetings, handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of citizens who attend the Farmer's Club, Lectures, Conversational meetings, and the meetings of the Institute, and extremely convenient, being on the first floor—looking into our beautiful Park—and capable of containing two or three hundred visitors. This room was first occupied about a week ago by the Farmer's Club, and about one hundred members were present.

The Library room contains every convenience for the visitor—both for reading and writing. All the best periodicals of Europe and America, on useful subjects, are there, the newspapers, and as valuable a collection of books as any library of like extent known to us. All these things are free to all men without price. If any one desires to become a member of this Institute—which gives him and his family the *freedom of the Annual Fairs* in addition to the universal privileges, he can be admitted for three dollars, subject to an annual payment of two dollars, and as a member he then has a vote on all questions in the Institute, and becomes eligible to any of its offices.

We earnestly recommend it to all the members of the Farmers' Clubs throughout the Union, to exchange grafts and seeds with each other, at their various meetings, and not to let the present season pass.—*N. Y. Express.*

There were manufactured in Boston during the past year, \$25,000 worth of visiting cards; \$32,000 worth of loco-foco matches; \$38,000 worth of pickles and preserves; and lard oil to the value of \$114,150.

**THE CURIOUS CHINESE WINDLASS.**

Governor Davis, of Hong Kong, in his work on the Chinese, gives us a drawing and description of this ingenious species of Windlass in use among that singular people. The following we copy from his words, Vol. II., chapter 18.

In the science of *mechanics* and *machinery*, the Chinese, without possessing any theoretical rules, practically apply all the mechanical powers, except the *screw*, with considerable effect. The graduation of their common steelyard must have acquainted them with the conditions of equilibrium in that class of lever, or the relations between the long and short arm, and the power and weight. They use it constantly for weighing, not only the commonest articles, but the most valuable, as gold and silver. The pulley is applied on board their vessels, but always with a single sheave, and apparently as much for the purpose of giving a particular lead to the ropes, as with a view to the mechanical advantage gained by it. The application of the tooth and pinion is exemplified in the representation of a rice mill, moved by water, at page 37 of Barrow's Travels. They seem to understand, in practice at least, that power and velocity vary inversely in machinery; as, for instance, that power is gained, or time, according as the moving force is applied either to the circumference, or the axis of a wheel.

It is remarkable that they should seem always to have possessed that particular application of the principle of the wheel and axle, by which the greatest power is attained within the least space; and, at the same time, with the greatest simplicity, as well as strength of machinery. The cylinder *a b* consists of two parts of unequal diameter, with a rope coiled round both parts in the same direction, the weight to be moved being suspended by a pulley in the middle. Every turn of the cylinder raises a portion of the rope equal to the circumference of the thicker part, but at the same time lets down a portion equal to the circumference of the thinner; and, as the weight is suspended by a pulley, it rises at each turn through a space equal to one half the difference between the span of the thicker and thinner parts of the cylinder. The action of the machine, therefore, is very slow; but the mechanical advantage is great in proportion, or, in other words, "power is gained at the expense of velocity," according to an invariable law of mechanics.

The overshot water wheel is used com-

monly in corn mills, wherever the nature of the country affords streams available for the purpose. In cottages a domestic mill was frequently seen by our embassies, composed of two circular stones put in motion by a single man or boy, or sometimes an ass or mule, the power being applied at the end of a lever fixed in the uppermost stone.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Whoever has adopted a systematic plan of family arrangements, for the formation of good intellectual and moral habits, will find her system very defective, until she adds arrangements for the religious improvement of her children and her domestics. Some parents flatter themselves that they have accomplished a large share of their duties, when they have taken precautions to supply their children with means of education, and endeavored to guard them against bad influences from without. But, unless they take special care to have religious objects in view, they will have reason to lament their ignorance of the great principle in education, without which nothing else can produce what we most need, and their disregard of the great object of education, which, if we fail to attain, we must confess is the only thing whose loss is irreparable and ruinous.

Our Maker, in placing us in families, has surrounded us with the happiest combination of influences favorable to the implanting and growth of religion which the human mind can imagine. If there had never been a model of such a design presented to one of us, if we had never seen a family, the utmost stretch of invention could never have conceived the collection and arrangement of materials and machinery, so simple yet so complex, so delicate yet so powerful, as that which God has disposed around us, when we take our seats at the fire, when we are assembled at the family board, or move in the house in the performance of domestic occupations. And let it be remembered, that no difference of circumstances can destroy this machinery or interrupt its movements, or defeat its objects.—Are you in a family? That is enough: there you have these influences, or a large share of them, at your control. Whether in a splendid mansion, encamped under a tree or lodged in a cave, the mother has her kingdom around her, her sceptre in her hand, her responsibility alive, and the loftiest motives calling her to action.

POETRY.

HOPE.

BY REV. AMOS WALTON.

Hope is a star to guide and cheer
The pilgrim on his weary way,
Its light forbids each rising fear,
And peace and joy blend in its ray.

Hope is a tower on yonder plain,
Beyond the dark domain of death!
The trav'ler sees the shining fane,
And pants to breathe immortal breath.

Hope is an anchor to the soul,
Entering within the sacred veil!
The winds may rise, the billows roll,
Yet all is safe—it cannot fail!

Hope is the pathway to the skies,
The shining path which prophets trod:
The peaceful road where all the wise
Are journeying homeward to their God!

Hope is the medicine of life,
A balm for every human ill;
She calms the passions, quells their strife,
With healing whispers, "Peace, be still."

Hope is a flower of sweet perfume,
A plant exotic—from the skies;
It sheds its fragrance o'er the tomb,
But in its native clime it dies.

If 'tis a star of brilliant ray,
A beacon tower, an anchor sure,
A fragrant plant, a peaceful way,
A medicine, the soul to cure;—

Why do not all the boon receive,
And break the bondage of despair?
Renounce their sins, on Christ believe,
And learn His easy yoke to bear?

Solution of Enigma No. 2, (No. 9, page 144.)—Jonathan Edwards.—Sahara, Don, Troas, Rhone, Sana, Wenner, Jordan, Warsaw.

SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

The King of England took from the pockets of his subjects \$4,000,000,000 to replace the Bourbons on the throne of France. The interest of this sum, at 5 per cent., would be \$200,000,000 annually; which would go so far to place the truth on the throne of this alienated world, as to support a standing army of 400,000 missionaries of the Gospel in pagan lands, and Christian lands paganized by systems of grinding oppressions and moral degradation. The interest of the money thus wrenched from the hard, lean hands of the toiling people of Great Britain, would build 10,000 miles of railroad every year; until

the habitable globe were intersected by the iron highways for the nations. The amount or principal, if divided among the 214,000,000 inhabitants of Europe, would put \$18,69 into the hands of every individual.

The debt of the Netherlands, contracted, as all national debts are, to meet the expenses of war, past or prospective, amounts to \$665,000,000. To liquidate this debt, would require a tax of three dollars and twelve and a half cents on every inhabitant of Europe, and 75 cents on every individual on the globe. Divided among the population of Holland, the share of each inhabitant would be \$266. The wages of laboring men throughout the world probably do not average 20 cents a day.—Then, at that rate, *three thousand three hundred and forty millions* of hard toiling sons of labor would have to work one day in order to foot this war-bill of little Holland!

Description of the seeds of several valuable trees.—Catalpa. Small, flat seed, in a wing, like paper. *Arbor Vita*, small, angular and pointed. *Yellow Locust*, small & bean-shaped.

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